

**IX.—A NOTE ON SOME BORNEAN ODONATA, WITH DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW SPECIES.—BY F. F. LAIDLAW.**

The following note is the second* to be published on the Odonata of the Sarawak Museum, which I have had the opportunity of examining recently. It is intended to publish further notes on these collections as they become classified and determined. The small samples already sent to me show that we have yet to learn much of the Odonata of Borneo.

Subfamily, LIBELLULINÆ.

Orchithemis xanthosoma, sp. n.

Male.—Length of hind-wing 23.5 mm.

Length of abdomen (without appendages)
18 mm.

Discoidal field of both wings consisting of a single row of cells; in the front-wing almost to the wing-margin, in the hind-wing nearly to the level of the nodus.

No anal area developed in the hind-wing. Only two rows of cells between the anal nerve and the hind margin of the wing.

Abdomen not depressed, tapers very gradually.

Seen from the side the hamulus of segment 2 projects more directly downwards from the abdomen than is the case in either of the other species of the genus.

Lobus of segment 2 very minute, scarcely to be distinguished from the margin of the segment.

Colour.—Prothorax, olive green above.

Thorax above is velvety black, except in front where it fades into a golden brown. On the sides and below, an olive green.

Abdomen 1, greenish yellow; 2-7, golden brown with black margins and carinæ.

* For previous note on Bornean Odonata see *Journal of Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 57, pp. 190—193 1911.

Dorsally and posteriorly each segment has a square median black mark becoming more extensive and less well defined from that in the hinder segment. Segments 8-10 black. Anal appendages black. Segments 2-3 are covered with a fine primrose deposit except on the black dorsal spot. This gives a bluish white appearance.

Legs brownish yellow, darker at the joints; spines and terminal joints black.

In a more adult specimen the whole of the front of the thorax is black, whilst the abdomen is almost entirely dark brown fading into black in the hinder segments.

Traces of primrose markings of the same distribution as in the other specimen occur on segments 3 and 4 of the abdomen.

Wings in the more mature specimen slightly tinged with brown towards the tips.

Readily distinguished from the two other species of the genus by the presence of a single row only of cells in the discoidal field of the fore-wing.

O. xanthosoma appears to me to approach rather closely to the type of neuration found in Ris' first Group of the *Libellulinae*, more closely than do any other members of his second Group.

In the second more mature specimen there is a little more tendency for the breaking up of the discoidal field in the fore-wing into two rows. But the single row character is still strongly marked, and I have no doubt is an invariable feature of the species.

Type in the Sarawak Museum. Co-type in my own collection.

All the species of the genus are found in Borneo.

Raphisma mermis, Ris, Collect. Zool. Edm. de Selys Longchamps Fasc. XI. p. 370.

Female.—Internal triangle of 3 cells as in the male. Thorax dull brown with 3 lateral obscure dark metallic green lines.

Abdomen very dark brown, fading in the posterior segments into black. The margins and carinae of the abdominal segments black.

Types of the male (coll. Selys).

Type of the female (Sarawak Museum).

Length of hind-wing 23 mm.

Length of abdomen 20 mm.

Zygonyx iris, Selys.

A pair.

Male.--Length of abdomen 32 mm.

Length of hind-wing 40 mm.

Area of hind-wing below anal vein and behind anal area tinged with yellow.

15 antenodal nerves in the fore wing, the last not continued by subcostal.

Female.--Length of abdomen 38 mm.

Length of hind wing 47 mm.

Both wings tinged with yellowish brown, darker at the base, except for a small area lying behind the anal area of the hind-wing.

18 antenodals in the forewing, the last on one side continuous with a subcostal nerve.

Widely distributed species, variable in size and coloration of wings.
